UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

DAIRY DIVISION

SUMMARIES OF

FEDERAL MILK MARKETING ORDERS

Revised through February 1, 1959

Attached are summaries of Federal Milk Marketing Orders which became effective during the period December 2, 1958, through February 1, 1959. Included are revised summaries of orders which were amended during this same period. Also included is a revised index and revised pages of Federal Register Citations which reflect the changes which have been made.

Agriculture - Washington

Errata sheet

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(As summaries of new and amended orders are prepared, page numbers will be preceded by the order number. For example, Michigan Upper Peninsula is Order number 111; there are four pages in this summary. Thus, the page numbers are 111-1; 111-2; 111-3; 111-4. The following index reflects this system of page numbering and also shows all page numbers in the summaries which have not been revised. Using Boston as an example, the page numbers are listed in the index as pages 4 through 9a and 10 through 10c; thus, the entire summary of this order occupies pages 4,5,6,7,8,9,9a,10,10a,10b,and 10c. The pages of the introduction and Federal Register citations are numbered consecutively with the abbreviations "Int." or "Cit." preceding the number.)

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FEDERAL REGISTER CITATIONS

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23 FR 6702	8/29/58	Order, as amended
APPALACHIAN - C.F.R. 923		
19 FR 6249	9/29/54	Order
21 FR 2807	5/1/56	Amendment No. 1
21 FR 7365	9/27/56	Amendment No. 2
21 FR 9287	11/28/56	Termination of specified terms
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21 FR 1346	3/1/56	Amendment No. 3
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21 FR 7482	9/29/56	Order
23 FR 2837	4/29/58	Amendment No. 1
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22 FR 1801	3/20/57	Order suspending certain provisions
22 FR 3027	4/30/57	Amendment No. 16
23 FR 679	2/1/58	Amendment No. 17

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23 FR 8086	10/21/58	Order, as amended
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23 FR 5430	7/17/58	Order, suspending certain provisions
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17 FR 5807	6/28/52	Amendment No. 7
17 FR 7840	8/28/52	Amendment No. 8
18 FR 4884	8/15/53	Order suspending certain provisions
18 FR 5343	9/3/53	Amendment No. 9
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19 FR 1815	4/2/54	Amendment No. 11
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19 FR 4060	7/3/54	Amendment No. 12
19 FR 4706	7/31/54	Order suspending certain provisions
19 FR 5533	8/31/54	Amendment No. 13
19 FR 7710	11/30/54	Amendment No. 14
20 FR 5450	7/30/55	Amendment No. 15
20 FR 6509	9/3/55	Order suspending certain provisions
20 FR 7324	10/1/55	Amendment No. 16
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20 FR 10128	12/31/55	Amendment No. 17
21 FR 1345	3/1/56	Amendment No. 18
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20 FR 8171	11/1/55	Order, as amended
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21 FR 6298	8/22/56	Amendment No. 8
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16 FR 3691	5/1/51	Amendment No. 2
16 FR 6339	6/30/51	Amendment No. 3
16 FR 10922	10/27/51	Amendment No. 4
16 FR 12851	12/22/51	Order suspending certain provisions
17 FR 5796	6/28/52	Amendment No. 5
17 FR 7884	8/29/52	Amendment No. 6
18 FR 3087	5/29/53	Amendment No. 7
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19 FR 1815	4/2/54	Amendment No. 9
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19 FR 7709	11/30/54	Amendment No. 11
20 FR 1	1/1/55	Amendment No. 12
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23 FR 2855	4/30/58	Amendment No. 7
23 FR 7578	9/30/58	Amendment No. 8
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18 FR 8673	12/24/53	Order terminating specified terms
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19 FR 2245	4/20/54	Amendment No. 5
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22 FR 7048	8/31/57	Termination of specified terms
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23 FR 8843	11/14/58	Order
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23 FR 3702	5/29/58	Order, as amended

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21 FR 10469	12/29/56	Amendment No. 6
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21 FR 6330	8/23/56	Order suspending certain provisions
21 FR 10470	12/29/56	Amendment No. 6
22 FR 3033	4/30/57	Amendment No. 7
23 FR 702	2/1/58	Amendment No. 8

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 52
Austin-Waco, Texas

Marketing Area:

1. All territory, including governmental installations and institutions, in the Texas Counties of Travis, Hays, Lampasas, Burnet, Caldwell, Bastrop, Williamson, Bell, Falls, McLennan, Coryell, Comal, and Guadalupe.

Population: (1950 Census): 565,705

Principal places are: Austin, Waco, New Braunfels, Sequin, Taylor, and Temple, Texas.

Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated plant.

2. The operator of an unregulated distributing plant from which Class I milk is disposed of in the marketing area.

3. A cooperative association with respect to producer milk diverted under specified conditions for its account from a regulated to an unregulated plant.

Producer-Handler:

1. A dairy farmer who operates a plant from which Class I milk received only from his own production or from regulated plants is distributed in the marketing area.

Producer:

1. Any person, except a producer-handler, who produces milk inspected and approved for fluid consumption by any health authority and received at a regulated plant or normally received at a regulated plant and diverted under specified conditons.

Regulated (Approved) Plant (except a producer-handler plant or a plant regulated under another order:

1. Distributing plant. A plant inspected and approved by any health authority and from which during the month:

a. Disposition of Class I milk on routes in the marketing area averages over 500 pounds per day or 5 percent of receipts from dairy farmers and other plants, whichever is less.

2. Supply plant. A plant inspected and approved by any health authority for handling milk for fluid consumption which ships milk, skim milk, or cream to a regulated distributing plant:

a. on four or more days any month, February-July, or a daily average amount of 3,300 pounds in any such month.

b. on ten or more days any month, August-January, or a daily average amount of 8,300 pounds in any such month; or, a plant which makes shipments on four or more days during any month, August-January, or a daily average amount of 3,300 pounds in any such month and the plant was a supply plant in the preceding February-July.

3. Cooperative association plant. A plant owned and operated by a cooperative association whose members deliver 75 percent or more of their milk to other regulated plants.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

1. Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Skim milk includes the fluid equivalent of reconstituted, concentrated, and fortified products.

Classification:

1. Class I. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. disposed of in the form of a fluid milk product. Fluid milk products: milk, including concentrated; skim milk; sweet and sour cream; buttermilk; plain and flavored milk and milk drinks; fluid mixtures of cream and milk or skim milk.

b. not accounted for as Class II milk.

2. Class II. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. used to produce any product other than a fluid milk product.

b. contained in inventories of fluid milk products at the end of the month.

c. disposed of for livestock feed.

d. in shrinkage of producer milk and other-source milk, not to exceed 2 percent.

Transfers Between Regulated Plants:

1. Transfers from one regulated platn to another:

a. in the form of fluid milk products are Class I unless utilization in another class is claimed by both plants in which case producer milk at both plants receives priority in Class I over other-source milk.

Transfers to Unregulated Plants:

1. The following are Class I:

a. transfers of fluid milk products to producer-handlers.

b. transfers of fluid milk products in consumer packages.

c. bulk transfers to unregulated plants over 400 miles from the transferring plant, unless another class is claimed by the transferring handler and Class I utilization at the unregulated plants does not exceed receipts from dairy farmers. If Class I utilization does exceed such receipts, the transfers are Class I to the extent of the excess.

d. bulk transfers of milk, skim milk or cream to plants within 400 miles of the transferring plant.

Receipts from Unregulated Plants:

1. Classification. Beginning with Class II, after deduction for shrinkage in producer milk, subtract receipts from unregulated plants in the following order (remainder is Class I):

a. All receipts of fluid and non-fluid milk products from unregulated plants.

2. Compensatory payments. No provision.

Class Prices:

1. Class I. Class I price under Federal Order No. 43 (North Texas marketing area) plus 38 cents.

2. Class II. Average price paid farmers by the following local plants for 4.0 percent milk during April, May and June:

Carnation Company, Sulphur Springs, Texas
Borden Company, Mount Pleasant, Texas
Lamar Creamery, Paris, Texas

For July-March, the higher of the local plant price or (Chicago 92-score butter price -3 cents x 4.80) + (Chicago area spray-roller powder price -5.5 cents x 8.5 x 0.96.)

Butterfat Differentials: (4.0 percent butterfat test)

1. Class I. Chicago 92-score butter price for the preceding month x 0.12.

2. Class II and Producer. Chicago 92-score butter price for the current month x 0.11.

Location Differentials:

1. Class I and Producer. Apply to plants located outside Zone 1 1/ and measured from New Braunfels, Texas, to the county court house in which the plant is located; deduct:

a. 1.5 cents each 10 miles.

Type of Pool:

1. Individual handler, monthly pool.

Expense of Administration:

1. Operators of regulated plants pay administrative costs not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight of producer milk and other-source milk allocated to Class I.

2. Operators of unregulated distributing plants pay the same rate as regulated plants on Class I route disposition in the marketing area.

Special Producer Provisions:

1. Marketing service. Deductions as authorized by membership contracts must be paid to qualified cooperative associations. A charge not to exceed 6 cents per hundredweight, deductible from non-members must be paid to the market administrator.

2. Base payment. No provision.

1/ Zone 1 includes all territory south of the northern boundaries of the Texas Counties of Guadalupe, Comal, Kendall, Kerr, Edwards, and Val Verde and south of boundary formed by U. S. Highway 90 east of the marketing area to the Colorado River and thence south along the Colorado River.

Differentials at:

Austin - 7.5 cents
Waco - 22.5 cents

Special Handler Provisions (Unregulated Plants):

1. Plants subject to other Federal Orders. Handlers who dispose of a greater portion of their Class I milk on routes in the marketing area of another order are not subject to regulation under this order, except for reports which may be required by the market administrator.

2. Unregulated plants not subject to other Federal Orders. Operators of such plants are required to:

a. Submit required reports to the market administrator.

b. Pay specified administrative assessment - see "Expense of Administration" provision.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 94
Colorado Springs - Pueblo

Marketing Area:

1. All territory in the following Colorado counties: El Paso, Pueblo, Huerfano, and Teller.

Population (1950 Census): 178,014

Principal places are: Colorado Springs and Pueblo, Colorado.

Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated plant.

2. The operator of an unregulated distributing plant from which fluid milk products are disposed of in the marketing area.

3. A cooperative association with respect to producer milk diverted under specified conditions for its account from a regulated to an unregulated plant.

Producer-Handler:

1. A dairy farmer who operates a plant from which Class I milk received only from his own production or from regulated plants is distributed in the marketing area.

Producer:

1. Any person, except a producer-handler, who produces milk inspected and approved for fluid consumption by any health authority and received at a regulated plant, or normally received at a regulated plant and diverted under specified conditions.

Regulated (Pool) Plant (except a producer-handler plant or a plant regulated under another order):

1. Distributing plant. A plant inspected and approved by any health authority and from which during the month:

a. Disposition of Class I milk on routes in the marketing area averages 300 or more pounds per day, and is 20 percent or more of Class I sales.

2. Supply plant. A plant inspected and approved by any health authority for fluid consumption which ships 40 percent or more of its approved receipts from dairy farmers to a regulated distributing plant. A plant which qualifies as a supply plant in each of the months, September through February is a supply plant in the following March through August, unless non-regulated status is requested.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

1. Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Skim milk includes the fluid equivalent of reconstituted, concentrated, and fortified products.

Classification:

1. Class I. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Disposed of in the form of a fluid milk product. Fluid milk products: milk, including concentrated; skim milk; sweet and sour cream; buttermilk; plain and flavored milk and milk drinks; fluid mixtures of cream and milk or skim milk.

b. Not accounted for as Class II milk.

2. Class II. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Used to produce any product other than a fluid milk product.

b. Contained in inventories of fluid milk products at the end of the month.

c. Dumped, or disposed of for livestock feed upon notification of and verification by the market administrator.

d. In shrinkage of other source milk.

e. In shrinkage of producer milk, not to exceed 2 percent of direct producer receipts, plus 1.5 percent of bulk transfers from other regulated plants less 1.5 percent of such transfers to other regulated plants.

Transfers Between Regulated Plants:

1. Transfers from one regulated plant to another:

a. In the form of fluid milk products are Class I unless utilization in another class is claimed by both plants in which case producer milk at both plants receives priority in Class I over other-source milk.

Transfers to Unregulated Plants:

1. The following are Class I:

a. Transfers of fluid milk products to producer-handlers.

b. Transfers of fluid milk products in consumer packages.

c. Bulk transfers to unregulated plants within 200 miles of Colorado Springs, unless another class is claimed by the transferring handler, and Class II utilization at the unregulated plants is equivalent to such transfers.

d. Transfers of fluid milk products to plants more than 200 miles from Colorado Springs.

Receipts from Unregulated Plants:

1. Classification. Beginning with Class II, after deduction for shrinkage in producer milk, subtract receipts from unregulated plants in the following order (remainder is Class I):

a. Receipts not priced under another order.

b. Receipts priced under another order.

2. Compensatory payments. Apply to receipts not priced under another order in Class I whenever total deliveries of producer milk are 110 percent or more of total Class I at all regulated plants. Payment rate: Class I price adjusted by butterfat and location differentials, less Class II price, adjusted by Class II butterfat differential.

Class Prices (3.5 percent milk):

1. Basic formula. Basic price is the higher of the following:

a. Midwest condenseries. Average price paid at Midwest condenseries (3.5 percent).

b. Butter powder price; (Chicago 92-score butter price - 3 cents x 4.2) + (Chicago area spray-roller price - 5.5 cents x 8.5 x 0.965

2. Class I. Through July, 1960, basic formula price for the preceding month pluc $2.20.

3. Class II. The Class II price is:

a. Basic price: August-February

b. Basic price less 20 cents: March-July

Butterfat Differentials:

1. Class I. Chicago 92-score butter price for the preceding month x 0.14.

2. Class II. Chicago 92-score butter price for the current month x 0.12.

3. Producer. Weighted average of Class I and Class II differentials.

Location Differentials:

1. Class I and producer. Apply to plants located over 80 miles from Colorado Springs, Pueblo, or Walsenburg, whichever is closest, deduct:

a. 13.5 cents - 81 to 90 miles
b. 1.5 cents - each additional 10 miles.

Type of Pool: Marketwide, monthly pool.

Expense of Administration:

1. Operators of regulated plants pay administrative costs not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight of producer milk and other-source milk allocated to Class I.

2. Operators of unregulated distributing plants pay the same rate as regulated plants on Class I route disposition in the marketing area, or on all milk received from dairy farmers, it they elect to make payments to dairy farmers at order prices - see Special Handler Provisions.

Special Producer Provisions:

1. Marketing service. Deductions as authorized by membership contracts must be paid to qualified cooperative associations. A charge not to exceed 6 cents per hundredweight, deductible from non-members must be paid to the market administrator.

2. Base Payment. No provision.

Special Handler Provisions (Unregulated Plants):

1. Plants subject to other Federal Orders. Handlers who dispose of a greater portion of their Class I milk on routes in the marketing area of another order and supply plants regulated under another order are not subject to regulation under this order, except for reports which may be required by the market administrator.

2. Unregulated plants not subject to other Federal orders. Operators of such plants are required to:

a. Submit required reports to the market administrator.

b. Pay specified administrative assessment - see "Expense of Administration" provision.

c. Make compensatory payments;

(1) On Class I route disposition in the marketing area, rate is that applicable to receipts from unregulated by regulated plants; or, if the handler so elects:

(2) On all milk received from dairy farmers, amount paid is the difference between class values at order prices and payments to dairy farmers.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 12
Dubuque, Iowa

Marketing Area:

1. All territory, including governmental installations and institutions, in the city of Dubuque and the township of Dubuque, Iowa, the city of East Dubuque, Illinois, and specified sections in the townships of Table Mound and Mosalem, Iowa.

Population (1950 Census): 55,108; amended 56,805.

Principal places are: Dubuque, Iowa, and East Dubuque, Illinois.

Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated plant.

2. The operator of an unregulated distributing plant from which Grade A fluid milk products are disposed of in the marketing area.

3. A cooperative association with respect to producer milk diverted for its account from a regulated to an unregulated plant.

Producer-Handler:

1. A dairy farmer who operates a plant from which Grade A fluid milk products received only from his own production or from regulated plants are distributed in the marketing area.

Producer:

1. Any person, except a producer-handler, who produces milk inspected and approved for fluid consumption by any health authority and received at a regulated plant.

Regulated (Pool) Plant (except a producer-handler plant or a plant regulated under another order):

1. Distributing plant. A plant inspected and approved by any health authority and from which during the month:

a. Disposition of Class I milk on routes in the marketing is 10 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers and other plants.

b. Total route disposition of Class I milk is 35 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers and other plants.

2. Supply plant. A plant inspected and approved by any health authority for fluid consumption which ships 35 percent or more of its approved receipts from dairy farmers to a regulated distributing plant.

3. Cooperative association plant.

a. A plant operated by a cooperative association whose members ship more milk during the month or during the preceding 12 months to other regulated plants than receipts from dairy farmers at such association plant during the corresponding period.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

1. Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Skim milk includes the fluid equivalent of reconstituted, concentrated, and fortified products.

Classification:

1. Class I. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Disposed of in the form of a fluid milk product. Fluid milk products: milk, including concentrated; skim milk; sweet and sour cream; buttermilk; plain and flavored milk and milk drinks; fluid mixtures of cream and milk or skim milk.

b. Not accounted for as Class II milk.

2. Class II. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Used to produce any product other than a fluid milk product.

b. Contained in inventories of fluid milk products at the end of the month.

c. Skim milk dumped, or disposed of for livestock feed upon notification of and verification by the market administrator.

d. In shrinkage of producer milk and other source milk not to exceed 2 percent.

Transfers Between Regulated Plants:

1. Transfers from one regulated plant to another:

a. In the form of fluid milk products are Class I unless utilization in another class is claimed by both plants in which case producer milk at both plants receives priority in Class I over other-source milk.

Transfers to Unregulated Plants:

1. The following are Class I:

a. Transfers to producer-handlers.

b. Transfers of fluid milk products in consumer packages.

c. Bulk transfers to unregulated plants within 300 miles of Dubuque unless another class is claimed by the transferring handler and utilization in Class I at the unregulated plant does not exceed receipts from dairy farmers. If Class I utilization does exceed such receipts, the transfers are Class I to the extent of the excess.

d. Transfers of fluid milk products to plants more than 300 miles from Dubuque, Iowa.

Receipts from Unregulated Plants:

1. Classification. Beginning with Class II after deduction for shrinkage in producer milk, subtract receipts from unregulated plants in the following order (remainder is Class I):

a. Non-fluid milk products.

b. Fluid milk products not priced under another order.

c. Fluid milk products priced under another order except those received in consumer packages. (Fluid milk products priced under another Federal order and received in consumer packages are subtracted from Class I).

2. Compensatory payments. Apply to fluid milk products in "a" and "b", above. Payment rate: Class I price adjusted by butterfat and location differentials, less:

December-July: Class II price, adjusted by Class II butterfat differential.

August-November: Uniform price, adjusted by Class I butterfat differential.

Class Prices:

1. Basic formula. No provision.

2. Class I. Class I price under Federal Order No. 44 (Quad Cities marketing area) minus 10 cents.

3. Class II. Average price paid farmers by the following local plants for 3.5 percent milk:

Amboy Milk Products Co., Amboy, Illinois
Borden Co., Dixon, Illinois
Carnation Co., Morrison, Illinois
Carnation Co., Oregon, Illinois
Carnation Co., Waverly, Iowa
United Milk Products Co., Argo Fay, Illinois

Butterfat Differentials:

1. Class I. Chicago 92-score butter price for the preceding month x 0.12.

2. Class II. Chicago 92-score butter price for the current month x 0.11.

3. Producer. Weighted average of Class I and Class II differentials.

Location Differentials:

1. Class I and producer. Apply to plants located 50 miles or more from Dubuque, Iowa; deduct:

a. 10 cents - 50 to 65 miles

b. 1.5 cents - each additional 10 miles

Type of Pool: Marketwide, monthly pool.

Expense of Administration:

1. Operators of regulated plants pay administrative costs not to exceed 4 cents per hundredweight of producer milk and other source milk allocated to Class I.

2. Operators of unregulated distributing plants pay the same rate as regulated plants on Class I route disposition in the marketing area.

Special Producer Provisions:

1. Marketing service. Deductions as authorized by membership contracts must be paid to qualified cooperative associations. A charge not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight, deductible from non-members must be paid to the market administrator.

2. Base payment. No provision.

Special Handler Provisions (Unregulated Plants):

1. Plants subject to other Federal Orders. Handlers who dispose of a greater portion of their fluid milk products on routes in the marketing area of another order are not subject to regulation under this order, except for reports which may be required by the market administrator.

2. Unregulated plants not subject to other Federal orders. Operators of such plants are required to:

a. Submit required reports to the market administrator.

b. Pay specified administrative assessment - see "Expense of Administration" provision.

c. Make compensatory payments:

(1) On Class I route disposition in the marketing area; rate is that applicable to receipts from unregulated by regulated plants.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 108
Inland Empire, Washington-Idaho

Marketing Area:

1. All territory, including governmental installations and institutions, in the Idaho Counties of Benewah and Boundary, and specified areas in Bonner and Kootenai Counties, Idaho; also, Spokane County and parts of Pend Oreille and Stevens Counties in Washington.

Population (1950 Census): 291,951.

Principal places are: Spokane, Washington; Coeur D'Alene and Sand Point, Idaho.

Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated plant.

2. The operator of an unregulated distributing plant from which Class I milk is disposed of in the marketing area.

3. A cooperative association with respect to producer milk diverted for its account from a regulated to an unregulated plant.

Producer-Handler:

1. A dairy farmer who operates a plant from which Class I milk from his own production or from regulated plants is distributed in the marketing area.

Producer:

1. Any person, except a producer-handler, who produces milk inspected and approved for fluid consumption by an area health authority and received at a regulated plant or normally received at a regulated plant and diverted under specified conditions.

Regulated (Pool) Plant (except a producer-handler plant or a plant regulated under another order):

1. Distributing plant: A plant inspected and approved by an area health authority and from which during the month:

a. Disposition of Class I milk in the marketing area on routes is 20 percent or more of receipts from producers: and

b. Total route disposition of Class I milk is 40 percent or more of receipts from producers, February-August; and 50 percent or more of such receipts, September-January.

2. Supply plant: A plant inspected and approved by an area health authority for fluid consumption which ships 50 percent or more of its approved receipts from dairy farmers in the current month during October-December, and 20 percent January-September, to a regulated distributing plant. A plant with shipments exceeding 50 percent of such receipts during each of the months of October through December qualifies January-September regardless of shipments during such latter period. A plant which qualifies as a supply plant may withdraw from regulation any month, January-September, if unregulated status is requested.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

1. Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately in each class. Skim milk includes the fluid equivalent of reconstituted, concentrated, and fortified products.

Classification:

1. Class I. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Disposed of in the form of a fluid milk product except such products sterilized and packaged in sealed metal containers. Fluid milk products: milk, including concentrated; skim milk; sweet and sour cream; buttermilk; plain and flavored milk and milk drinks; fluid mixtures of cream and milk or skim milk.

b. Not accounted for as Class II or IIa milk.

2. Class II. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Fluid milk products sterilized and packaged in sealed metal containers.

b. Disposed of to commercial food manufacturers.

c. Skim milk dumped or disposed of for livestock feed upon notification of and verification by the market administrator.

d. Not accounted for in Class I or Class IIa.

e. In shrinkage of other-source milk.

f. In shrinkage of producer milk, not to exceed 2 percent.

g. Inventories of fluid milk products at the end of the month.

3. Class IIa. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Used to produce ice cream, including frozen desserts and ice cream mix, cocoa mixes, and cottage, pot, and bakers' cheeses.

Transfers Between Regulated Plants:

1. Transfers from one regulated plant to another:

a. In the form of fluid milk products are Class I unless utilization in another class is claimed by both plants, in which case producer milk at both plants receives priority in Class I over other-source milk.

Transfers to Unregulated Plants:

1. The following are Class I:

a. Transfers to producer-handlers.

b. Transfers in consumer packages to a plant regulated under another order.

c. Bulk and packaged transfers to unregulated plants to the extent of fluid milk product disposition by such plants. Next after assignment to Class I transfers are Class IIa to the extent of such use.

d. Bulk transfers to a plant regulated under another order to the extent that such transfers are allocated to Class I under terms of the other order.

Receipts from Unregulated Plants:

1. Classification. Beginning with Class II, after deduction for shrinkage in producer milk, subtract receipts from unregulated plants in the following order (remainder is Class IIa and I):

a. Receipts from plants not regulated under another order.

b. Receipts from plants regulated under another order.

2. Compensatory payments. Apply to receipts in (a) above, which are allocated to Class I. Payment rate: Class I price adjusted by butterfat and location differentials, less Class II price, adjusted by Class II butterfat differential.

Class Prices:

1. Basic formula. The higher of the following:

a. Midwest condenseries. Average price paid at Midwest condenseries (3.5 percent) adjusted to 4.0 percent by direct ratio.

b. Butter-powder. (Chicago 93(92)-score butter price x 4.8) + (Chicago area spray-roller powder price x 8.2) - 67¢.

2. Class I. Basic formula price for the month plus $1.90 with a supply-demand adjustment applied to the resulting price. Such adjustment is determined by the relationship between the ratio of Class I and producer receipts in second and third preceding months and standard utilization percentages provided in the order. Adjustment is 5.0 cents for each one percent that utilization in the market differs from the standard, with a maximum total adjustment of 50 cents. This supply-demand adjustment suspended for indefinite period, effective February 1, 1959.

3. Class IIa. Class II price, plus 25 cents.

4. Class II. (Chicago 93(92)-score butter price + 3 cents x 4.8) + (Chicago area spray-roller powder price x 8.2) -80 cents.

Butterfat Differentials: (4.0 percent butterfat test)

1. Class I. Chicago 93(92)-score butter price + 3 cents for the preceding month x 0.123.

2. Class II and IIa. Chicago 93(92)-score butter price + 3 cents for the current month x 0.115.

3. Producer. Weighted average of Class I and Class II differentials for base milk. Class II differential for excess milk.

Location Differentials:

1. Class I: Apply to plants located 50 miles or more from Spokane, Washington; deduct:

a. 3 cents for each 10 miles to 100 miles.

b. 2.0 cents for each additional 10 miles to 200 miles.

c. 1.0 cents for each additional 10 miles.

2. Producer. Above differentials apply to base milk.

Type of Pool:

1. Marketwide, monthly pool with base payments.

Expense of Administration:

1. Operators of regulated plants pay administrative costs not to exceed 4 cents per hundredweight of producer milk and other-source milk allocated to Class I.

2. Operators of unregulated distributing plants pay the same rate as regulated plants on Class I route disposition in the marketing area.

Special Producer Provisions:

1. Marketing service. Deductions as authorized by membership contracts must be paid to qualified cooperative associations. A charge, not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight, deductible from non-members must be paid to the market administrator.

2. Base payment. Base payment plan applies entire year with each producer's daily base computed by dividing the total pounds of milk delivered by the producer to regulated plants during the preceding months of September-January by the number of days of delivery during the period (not less than 120 days). The bases of producers who do not earn a base during the base making period and those forfeited are determined by multiplying deliveries during the month by the following percentages:

October through January:	80
February and September:	75
March and August:	70
July:	65
April through June:	60

a. Provides for bases for dairy farmers who become producers by virtue of plant status changing from unregulated to regulated.

b. Transfers to any other person are permitted under specified circumstances.

c. Base is forfeited if deliveries are discontinued for 45 consecutive days.

Special Handler Provisions (Unregulated Plants):

1. Plants subject to other Federal Orders. Handlers who dispose of a greater portion of their fluid milk products on routes in the marketing area of another order are not subject to regulation under this order, except for reports which may be required by the market administrator.

2. Unregulated plants not subject to other Federal Orders. Operators of such plants are required to:

a. Submit required reports to the market administrator.

b. Pay specified administrative assessment - see "Expense of Administration" provisions.

c. Make compensatory payments:

(1) On Class I route disposition in the marketing area; rate is that applicable to receipts from unregulated by regulated plants.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 114
Mississippi Gulf Coast

Marketing Area:

1. All territory, including governmental installations and institutions, in the Mississippi counties of George, Greene, Hancock, Harrison, Jackson, Pearl River, and Stone.

Population (1950 Census): 172,497.

Principal places are: Gulfport, Biloxi, and Pascagoula, Mississippi.

Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated plant.

2. The operator of an unregulated distributing plant from which fluid milk products are disposed of in the marketing area.

3. A cooperative association with respect to producer milk diverted under specified conditions for its account from a regulated to an unregulated plant.

Producer-Handler:

1. A dairy farmer who operates a plant from which fluid milk products received only from his own production or from regulated plants are distributed in the marketing area.

Producer:

1. Any person, except a producer-handler, who produces milk inspected and approved for fluid consumption by any health authority and received at a regulated plant or normally received at a regulated plant and diverted under specified conditions.

Regulated (Pool) Plant (except a producer-handler plant or a plant regulated under another order):

1. Distributing plant. A plant inspected and approved by any health authority and from which during the month:

a. Disposition of fluid milk products on routes in the marketing area is 20 percent or more of total receipts of Grade A milk; and

b. Total route disposition of fluid milk products is 50 percent or more of total receipts of Grade A milk.

2. Supply plant. A plant inspected and approved by any health authority for fluid consumption which ships 50 percent or more of its approved receipts from dairy farmers to a regulated distributing plant. A plant which qualifies as a supply plant in each of the months September through January is a supply plant in the following February through August unless non-regulated status is requested.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

1. Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Skim milk includes the fluid equivalent of reconstituted, concentrated, and fortified products.

Classification:

1. Class I. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Disposed of in the form of a fluid milk product and eggnog and yogurt. Fluid milk products: milk, including concentrated; skim milk; sweet and sour cream; buttermilk; plain and flavored milk and milk drinks; fluid mixtures of cream and milk or skim milk.

b. Not accounted for as Class II milk.

2. Class II. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Used to produce any product other than a fluid milk product and eggnog and yogurt.

b. Contained in inventories of fluid milk products and eggnog and yogurt.

c. Dumped, or disposed of for livestock feed upon notification of and verification by the market administrator.

d. In shrinkage of other source milk.

e. In shrinkage of producer milk not to exceed 2 percent of direct receipts from producers, plus 1.5 percent of bulk receipts from regulated plants less 1.5 percent of bulk transfers to regulated plants.

Transfers Between Regulated Plants:

1. Transfers from one regulated plant to another:

a. In the form of milk, skim milk, or cream are Class I unless utilization in another class is claimed by both plants in which case producer milk at both plants receives priority in Class I over other-source milk.

Transfers to Unregulated Plants:

1. The following are Class I:

a. Transfers to producer-handlers.

b. Transfers of fluid milk products in consumer packages.

c. Transfers to unregulated plants unless another class is claimed by the transferring handler and utilization of Class I at the unregulated plant does not exceed receipts from dairy farmers and Grade A receipts from non-Federal order plants. If Class I utilization does exceed such receipts, the excess is prorated to receipts from all Federal order plants.

Receipts from Unregulated Plants:

1. Classification. Beginning with Class II, after deduction for shrinkage in producer milk, subtract receipts from unregulated plants in the following order (remainder is Class I):

a. Receipts not priced under another order.

b. Receipts priced under another order.

2. Compensatory payments. Apply to receipts in Class I, not priced under another order, whenever total deliveries of producer milk are 112 percent or more of total Class I at all regulated plants. Payment rate: Class I price adjusted by butterfat and location differentials, less: Class II price, adjusted by Class II butterfat differential.

Class Prices (4.0 percent milk):

1. Class I. Class I price under Federal Order No. 87 (Central Mississippi marketing area), plus 10 cents.

2. Class II. Average price paid farmers by the following local plants for 4.0 percent milk plus 10 cents, March-July; plus 20 cents, all other months:

Kraft Cheese Co., Newton, Miss.
Borden Co., Starkville, Miss.
Carnation Co., Tupelo, Miss.
Pet Milk Co., Kosciusko, Miss.

Butterfat Differentials:

1. Class I. Chicago 92-score butter price for the preceding month x 0.12.

2. Class II. Chicago 92-score butter price for the current month x 0.11.

3. Producer. Weighted average of Class I and Class II differentials.

Location Differentials:

1. Class I and producer. Apply to plants located more than 60 miles from Gulfport or Pascagoula, Mississippi, whichever is closer; deduct:

a. 10 cents - 61 to 160 miles

b. 1.5 cents - each additional 10 miles.

Type of Pool:

1. Marketwide, monthly pool with base payments.

Expense of Administration:

1. Operators of regulated plants pay administrative costs not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight of producer milk and other source milk allocated to Class I.

2. Operators of unregulated distributing plants pay the same rate as regulated plants on Class I route disposition in the marketing area (or on all milk received from dairy farmers, if they elect to make payments to dairy farmers at order prices - see Special Handler Provisions).

Special Producer Provisions:

1. Marketing service. Deductions as authorized by membership contracts must be paid to qualified cooperative associations. A charge not to exceed 7 cents per hundredweight, deductible from non-members must be paid to the market administrator.

2. Base payment. Base payment plan applies March-July with each producer's daily base computed by dividing the total pounds of milk delivered by the producer to regulated plants during the preceding months of September-January by the number of days of delivery during the period (not less than 120 days).

a. Provides for bases for dairy farmers who become producers by virtue of plant status changing from unregulated to regulated.

b. Transfers to any other person are permitted under specified circumstances.

Special Handler Provisions (Unregulated Plants):

1. Plants subject to other Federal Orders. Handlers who dispose of a greater portion of their Class I milk on routes in the marketing area of another order, are not subject to regulation under this order, except for reports which may be required by the market administrator. A supply plant regulated under another order is not subject to regulation under this order, except for required reports, unless such plant qualifies under this order in each of the months, September-January.

2. Unregulated plants not subject to other Federal orders. Operators of such plants are required to:

a. Submit required reports to the market administrator.

b. Pay specified administrative assessment - see "Expense of Administration" provision.

c. Make compensatory payments:

(1) On Class I route disposition in the marketing area; rate is that applicable to receipts from unregulated by regulated plants; or, if the handler so elects,

(2) On all milk received from dairy farmers; amount paid is the difference between class values at order prices and payments to dairy farmers.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 43
North Texas

Marketing Area:

1. All territory, including governmental installations and institutions, in Texas Counties of Cooke, Collin, Dallas, Delta, Denton, Ellis, Fannin, Grayson, Hopkins, Hunt, Johnson, Kaufman, Lamar, Parker, Rockwall, and Tarrant.

Population: (1950 Census): 1,437,082

Principal places are: Dallas, Ft. Worth, Gainesville, Denton, Cleburne, Waxahachie, Sherman, Paris, and Sulphur Springs, Texas.

Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated plant.

2. A cooperative association with respect to producer milk diverted under specified conditions for its account from a regulated to an unregulated plant, and such an association with respect to producer milk from members which it delivers to a regulated plant of another handler for periods of less than a month.

Producer-Handler:

1. A dairy farmer who operates a plant from which Grade A fluid milk products received only from his own production or from regulated plants (not in excess of 5 percent of own production) is distributed in the marketing area.

Producer:

1. Any person, except a producer-handler, who produces milk inspected and approved for fluid consumption by an area health authority and received at a regulated plant or normally received at a regulated plant and diverted under specified conditions.

Regulated (Pool) Plant. (except a producer-handler plant or a plant regulated under another order):

1. Distributing plant. A plant inspected and approved by an area health authority and which disposes of Grade A fluid milk products on routes in the marketing area.

2. Supply plant. A plant inspected and approved by an area health authority for handling milk for fluid consumption which during the month ships 50 percent or more of its approved receipts from dairy farmers and other plants to a regulated distributing plant where such shipments are assigned to a reserve credit supply equal to the remainder obtained by deducting Class I sales to other pool plants and 85 percent of producer receipts at the distributing plant. (This monthly requirement is not necessary during any four month period, if shipments over the entire period are 50 percent and during the last month of the period are 15 percent of receipts.)

A plant which qualifies as a supply plant in the months September through December is a supply plant in the following January through August upon its request, except that shipments in August must equal 15 percent of receipts to maintain status during that month.

3. Cooperative association plant. A plant in the area which receives milk from dairy farmers and which is operated by a cooperative association having member producers whose milk is delivered directly to regulated plants of other handlers.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

1. Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Skim milk includes the fluid equivalent of reconstituted, concentrated, and fortified products.

Classification:

1. Class I. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. disposed of in the form of a fluid milk product except such products sterilized and sealed in cans. Fluid milk products: milk, including concentrated; skim milk; sweet and sour cream; buttermilk; plain and flavored milk and milk drinks; fluid mixtures of cream and milk or skim milk.

b. not accounted for as Class II milk.

2. Class II. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. used to produce any product other than a fluid milk product.

b. disposed of to commercial food manufacturers as bulk milk or skim milk, March-August, and bulk cream or ungraded bulk milk or skim milk in any month.

c. contained in inventories of fluid milk products at the end of the month.

d. in shrinkage of producer and other-source fluid milk products not to exceed 2 percent.

Transfers Between Regulated Plants:

1. Transfers from one regulated plant to another in the form of fluid milk products are Class I unless utilization in another class is claimed by both plants in which case producer milk at both plants receives priority in Class I over other-source milk.

Transfers to Unregulated Plants:

1. The following are Class I:

a. Bulk transfers to producer-handlers.

b. transfers of fluid milk products in conmumer packages.

c. transfers to a plant regulated under another order.

d. bulk transfers to unregulated plants unless another class is claimed by the transferring handler and Class I utilization at the unregulated plants (excepting non-grade A cream disposition) does not exceed receipts from dairy farmers and packaged Class I products received. If Class I utilization does exceed such receipts, the transfers are Class I to the extent of the excess.

Receipts from Unregulated Plants:

1. Classification. Beginning with Class II after deduction for shrinkage in producer milk, subtract receipts from unregulated plants in the following order (remainder is Class I):

a. non-fluid milk products not priced under another order.

b. fluid milk products not priced under another order.

c. fluid milk products priced under another order (after first deducting 5 percent of producer receipts).

2. Compensatory payments. Apply to "a" receipts in Class I, above, at all times and to "b" receipts whenever total deliveries of producer milk are 110 percent or more of total Class I at all regulated plants. Payment rate: Class I price adjusted by Class I butterfat and location differential, less Class II price, adjusted by Class II butterfat differential.

Class Prices:

1. Basic formula. The highest of the following:

a. Midwest condenseries. Average price paid at Midwest condenseries (3.5 percent) adjusted to 4.0 percent by direct ratio.

b. butter-powder price: (Chicago 92-score butter price -35cents x 4.8) + (Chicago area spray-roller powder price -5.5 cents x 8.5 x 0.96).

c. local plant price. Prices paid by local plants for 4.0 milk:

Carnation Company, Sulphur Springs, Texas
Borden Company, Mount Pleasant, Texas
Lamar Creamery, Paris, Texas

2. Class I. Basic formula price for the preceding month plus:

$2.00: March-June
2.20: July-February

with a supply-demand adjustment applied to the resulting price. Such adjustment is determined by the relationship between the ratio of producer receipts and gross Class I in second and third preceding months and standard utilization percentages provided in the order. Maximum adjustment is three cents for each one percent that utilization in the market differs from the standard. Lesser adjustments are made for non-cumulative or counter-changes from the preceding period. Total supply-demand adjustment is limited to 50 cents.

3. Class II. April, May and June: butter-powder price, less 20 cents, or local plant price, whichever is higher. All other months: butter-powder price or local plant price, whichever is higher.

Butterfat Differentials:

1. Class I. Chicago 92-score butter price for the preceding month x 0.125.

2. Class II. July-February: Chicago 92-score butter price for the current month x 0.115; March-June: butter price x 0.11.

3. Producer. The following differentials, based on Chicago 92-score butter price for the current month:

Differential	Butter price
6 cents	50.0 - 59.99 cents
7 cents	60.0 - 69.99 cents

extended from 3 - 11 cents by similar brackets.

Location Differentials:

1. Class I. Apply to plants located 110 miles or more from Dallas, Texas, Deduct: 1.5 cents each 10 miles.

2. Producer. Above differentials apply:

a. July-February to all producer milk.

b. March-June to base milk.

Type of Pool:

1. Marketwide, monthly pool with base payments.

Expense of Administration:

1. Operators of regulated plants pay administrative costs not to exceed 4 cents per hundredweight of producer milk and other-source milk allocated to Class I.

Special Producer Provisions:

1. Marketing service. Deductions as authorized by membership contracts must be paid to qualified cooperative associations. A charge not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight, deductible from non-members must be paid to the market administrator.

2. Base payment. Base payment plan applied March-June with each producer's daily base computed by dividing the total pounds of milk delivered by the producer to regulated plants during the preceding months of September-December by the number of days of delivery during the period (not less than 112 days).

a. Transfers to any other person are permitted under specified circumstances.

b. Joint-held bases may be divided among the joint holders upon request.

Special Handler Provisions (Unregulated Plants):

1. Plants subject to other Federal Orders. Handlers who dispose of a greater portion of their Class I milk on routes in the marketing area of another order and supply plants subject to another order unless qualified under this order each month in the preceding September-December, are not subject to regulation under this order, except for reports which may be required by the market administrator.

2. Unregulated plants not subject to other Federal Orders. No provision.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 90
Southeastern New England

Marketing Area:

1. All territory, including governmental installations and institutions, in the state of Rhode Island (excluding Block Island) and the following Massachusetts Counties, including ships at dock, Bristol, Barnstable, and Plymouth (excluding the towns of Hingham and Hull).

Population (1950 Census): 1,395,327

Principal places are: Providence, Rhode Island, Fall River and New Bedford, Massachusetts.

Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated plant.

2. The operator of an unregulated distributing or supply plant from which Class I products are disposed of in the marketing area.

Producer-Handler:

1. A dairy farmer who operates a distributing plant from which Class I milk received only from his own production is distributed in the marketing area. (If own-farm production does not exceed a daily average of 1,075 pounds, purchases of packaged fluid milk products from regulated plants do not nullify producer-handler status.)

Producer:

1. Any person except a producer-handler or a producer under another order with respect to milk diverted, who produces milk received at a regulated plant or normally received at a regulated plant and diverted under specified conditions, except milk diverted to a regulated plant as unregulated milk and milk not eligible for regulated status because it was delivered by the same dairy farmer to an unregulated plant of the same handler during any of the preceding July-November period.

Regulated (Pool) Plant (except a producer-handler plant or a plant regulated under another order:

1. Distributing plant. A plant from which during the month:

   a. Disposition of Class I milk on routes in the marketing area is 10 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers; and

   b. Total route disposition of Class I milk is 50 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers.

2. Supply plant. A plant which ships 30 percent or more of its receipts from dairy farmers to a distributing plant which distributes 10 percent or more of its total receipts of Class I products as Class I milk on routes in the marketing area, and which has total Class I route disposition of 50 percent or more of such receipts. A plant which qualifies as a supply plant in the months July through November is a supply plant in the following December through June unless non-regulated status is requested.

3. Cooperative association plant. A plant located in the marketing area and operated by a cooperative association.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

1. Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Skim milk includes the fluid equivalent of reconstituted, concentrated, and fortified products.

Classification:

1. Class I. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Disposed of in the form of a fluid milk product, except sweet and sour cream and 50 percent of half and half mixtures. Fluid milk products: milk, including concentrated; skim milk; sweet and sour cream; buttermilk; plain and flavored milk and milk drinks; 50 percent by weight of fluid mixtures of cream and milk or skim milk.

b. Not accounted for as Class II milk.

2. Class II. All skim milk and butterfat.

a. Used to produce any product other than a fluid milk product, except sweet and sour cream and 50 percent of half and half mixtures.

b. Contained in inventories of fluid milk products, except sweet and sour cream and 50 percent of half and half mixtures at the end of the month.

c. Disposed of to commercial food manufacturers.

d. Dumped, or disposed of for livestock feed upon notification of and verification by the market administrator.

e. In plant shrinkage not to exceed 2 percent of total receipts.

Transfers Between Regulated Plants:

1. Transfers from one regulated plant to another:

a. In the form of fluid milk products, except sweet and sour cream and 50 percent of half and half mixtures, are Class I to the extent of Class I at the receiving plant.

Transfers to Unregulated Plants:

1. The following are Class I:

a. Transfers to producer-handlers.

b. Transfers of Class I products to unregulated plants to the extent of Class I use by such plants within the marketing area, except that if receipts from all plants regulated under Federal Orders exceed Class I utilization, the transfers are Class I to the extent of the excess.

c. Transfers of Class I products to unregulated plants and from such plants to other unregulated plants located outside the New England States and New York State.

Receipts from Unregulated Plants:

1. Classification. Beginning with Class II subtract receipts from unregulated plants in the following order (remainder is Class I):

a. Non-fluid milk products and cream.

b. Class I products not priced under another order.

c. Bulk Class I products priced under another order. (This deduction to be made after an assignment of 15 percent of producer receipts, July-September; 5 percent of producer receipts, October-June.

2. Compensatory payments. Apply to receipts in Class I, above, as follows:

a. Non-fluid milk products used in Class I: Class I price less Class II price.

b. Fluid milk products: Class I price less Class II price, both adjusted by location differentials. On such products received from unregulated plants located in Maine, payment rate is Class I price less Class II price (both adjusted by location differentials), or less Class II price established for such plant by the Maine Milk Commission for 3.7 percent milk.

c. Payment rate on bulk skim milk received from plants regulated under Federal Order No. 27 (New York-New Jersey) and allocated to Class I is: Class I price less Class II price, adjusted by location differentials.

Class Prices (3.7 percent milk):

1. Basic formula. New England basic Class I price determined as follows:

a. New England Economic Index times supply-demand factor and seasonal percentage divided by 100, times $5.592; resulting price, bracketed. (Basic Class I price for November-December cannot be lower than such price for the preceding month.)

b. Economic index is sum of following divided by 3:

(1) Wholesale Price Index:

$$\frac{\text{BLS monthly wholesale price index all commodities (1947-1949)}}{1.143}$$

(2) Disposable Personal Income Index:

$$\frac{\text{[Current annual rate per capita disposable personal income (U. S.) (quarterly)] times ratio New England to U. S. per capita personal income}}{15.34}$$

(3) Grain-Labor Index is the sum of:

(a) $\frac{\text{Average price paid by farmers per ton dairy ration in the New England region}}{.884} \times 0.6$, plus:

(b)

Monthly Rate board and room	x 1)	
Monthly Rate with house	x 1)	
Weekly Rate board and room	x 4.33)	x $\frac{0.4}{1.458}$
Weekly Rate no board and room	x 4.33)	
Daily Rate no board and room	x 26)	
5	)	

c. Supply-Demand. The supply-demand factor is determined by the relationship between the ratios of producer receipts and Class I producer milk at Boston, Merrimack Valley, Springfielld, and Worcester in the second and third preceding months and standard utilization percentages provided in the Boston order. Maximum adjustment is 1.4 percent for each one percent that utilization in the market differs from the standard.

d. Seasonal Adjustment. The following seasonal adjustment factors apply:

October, November, and December	1.08
January, February, and September	1.04
August and March	1.00
July	.96
April	.92
May and June	.88

2. Class I. New England basic Class I price plus 61 cents.

3. Class II. The Class II price is the higher of the following (computation in "b" is used for months in which no cream price is reported):

a. $\left(\frac{\text{Boston cream price - 52.5 cents}}{33}\right) \times 0.98 \times 3.7 +$ (Chicago area spray-roller powder price x 7.85) less:

$0.612:	October through February
0.672:	August and September
0.732:	March, April, and July
0.792:	May and June

b. Manufacturing milk price (adjusted to 3.7 percent by adding or subtracting for each one-tenth of one percent below or above 3.7 percent and 0.125 x 92-score New York butter) adjusted as follows:

+	$0.228:	August, November and December
+	0.218:	October
+	0.198:	September
+	0.188:	January
+	0.178:	February
+	0.138:	July
+	0.008:	March
-	0.062:	May
-	0.052:	June
-	0.032:	April

Butterfat Differentials: (3.7 percent butterfat test)

1. Class I, Class II, and Producer. Boston cream price - 52.5 cents ÷ 330. If cream price is not reported: New York 92-score butter price

Location Differentials:

1. Class I and producer. Apply to plants located over 100 miles from Providence, Rhode Island; deduct:

a. 42.0 cents - 101 to 110 miles.
b. 1.2 cents - each additional 10 miles up to 210 miles.
c. 1.0 cents - each additional 10 miles above 210.

2. Class II. Apply to plants located over 100 miles from Providence, Rhode Island; deduct:

a. 4.5 cents - 101 to 151
b. 6.0 cents - 151 to 200
c. 7.0 cents - 201 to 250
d. 8.0 cents - 251 and over

3. Farm. For farms located in Rhode Island or east of the Connecticut River in Connecticut, or in the Massachusetts Counties of Barnstable, Bristol, Dukes, Nantucket, Plymouth, Norfolk, Suffolk, or that part of Worcester or Middlesex south of the Massachusetts Turnpike, add to the producer price an amount up to 46 cents, not to exceed the Class I price adjusted by location differentials. For farms located in the Massachusetts Counties of Essex, or in that part of Worcester and Middlesex north of the Massachusetts Turnpike, or in the New Hampshire towns of New Ipswich or Greenville, add an amount up to 23 cents, not to exceed the Class I price adjusted by location differentials.

Type of Pool:

1. Marketwide, monthly pool.

Expense of Administration:

1. Operators of regulated plants pay administrative costs not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight of producer milk, exempt milk, and other-source milk allocated to Class I.

2. Operators of unregulated distributing plants pay the same rate as regulated plants on Class I route disposition in the marketing area.

3. Payment is made on receipts of fluid milk products from plants regulated under another order at the difference between the rate under the Southeastern New England order and the rate under the other order.

Special Producer Provisions:

1. Marketing service. Deductions as authorized by membership contracts must be paid to qualified cooperative associations. A charge not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight, deductible from non-members must be paid to the market administrator.

2. Base payment. No provision.

Special Handler Provisions (Unregulated Plants):

1. Plants subject to other Federal Orders. Plants regulated under other Federal Orders are not subject to regulation under this order except for reports which may be required by the market administrator.

2. Unregulated plants not subject to other Federal Orders. Operators of such plants are required to:

a. Submit required reports to the market administrator.

b. Pay specified administrative assessment - see "Expense of Administration" provision.

c. Make compensatory payments:

(1) On Class I route disposition in the marketing area in excess of receipts of pool milk and Class I fluid milk products, priced under this or another order; rate is Class I price less Class II price, both adjusted by location differentials.